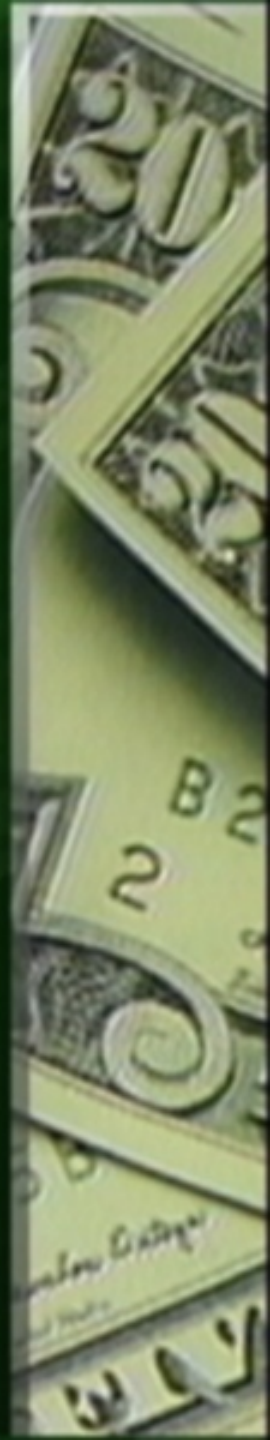


# Stocks

## **3.1 Traditional Values Change**

**The 1920s and 1930s**

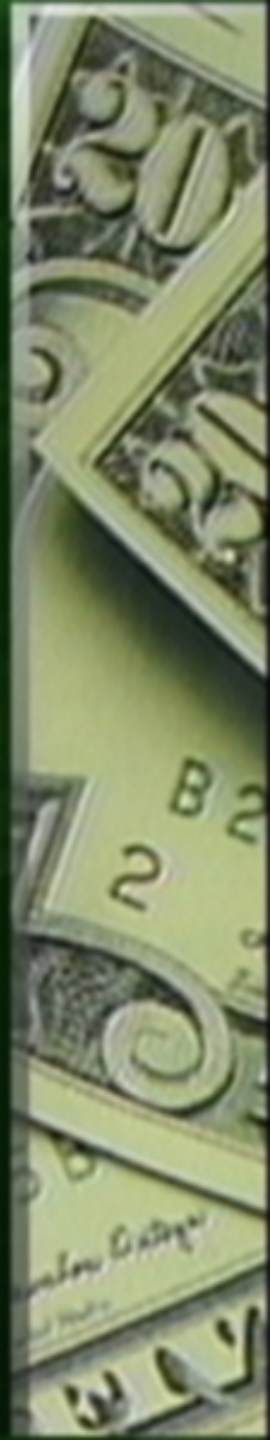


# **American Values Change**

**The “Roaring Twenties” emphasized a growing divide between Americans.**

**Modernists - Some Americans embraced the changes in values. They tended to leave behind more traditional values in favor of the new urban and modern ways of life.**

**Traditionalists - Others saw social decay and disorder in the new values. Sometimes called fundamentalists, they emphasized religion and a return to traditional American values.**

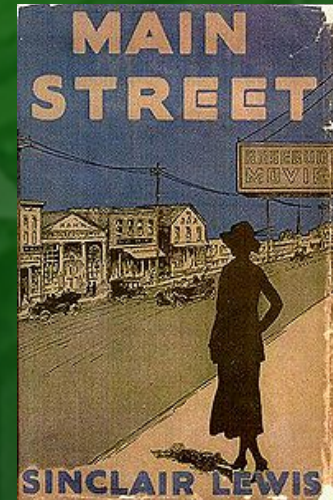
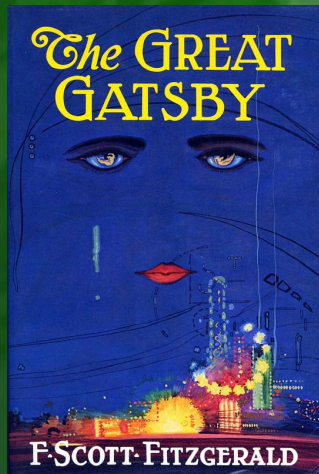
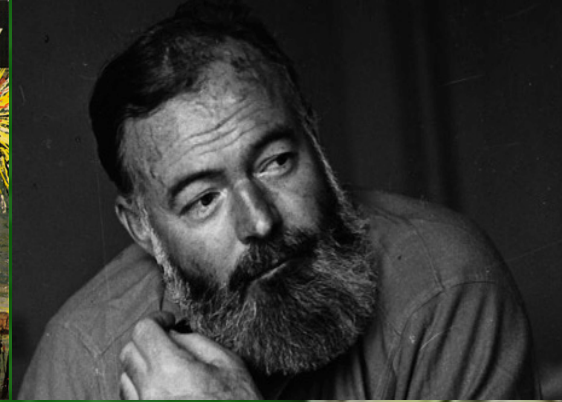
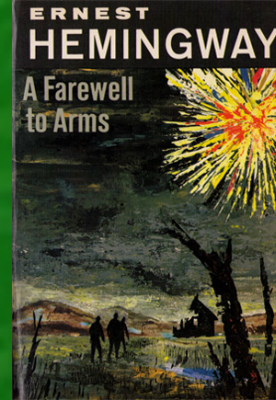




# Lost Generation

**Group of American writers who were disillusioned by the brutality of WWI. Why do we have all this progress & technology if this is what we do to each other?**

**Writers also criticized the materialism of the 1920s. Is there something more to life than social status & new stuff?**





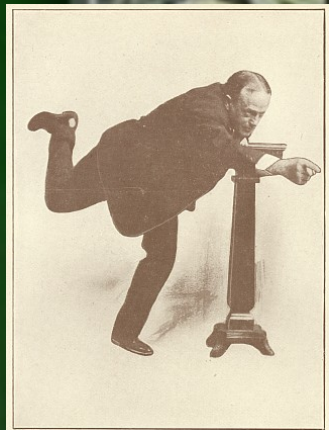
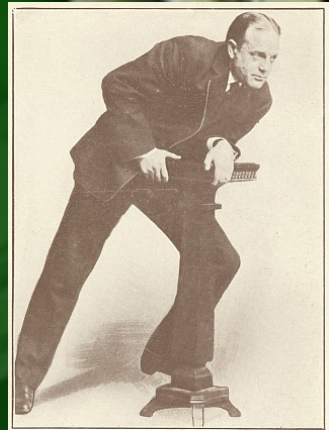


# Fundamentalism

**Evangelical preachers such as Aimee Semple McPherson & Billy Sunday traveled & used the radio to preach a return to traditional values.**

**One of the most important battles between traditional & modern values during the 1920s was over evolution.**

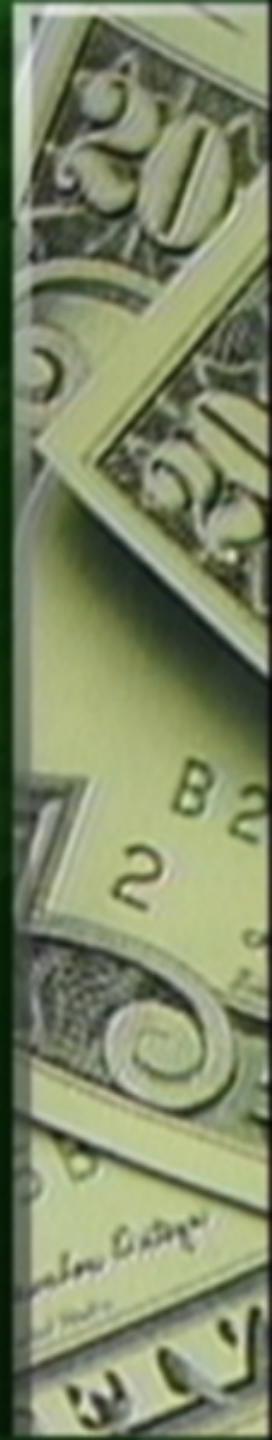
- **Scopes “Monkey” Trial** - Americans listened on the radio as John Scopes was found guilty for teaching evolution in a Tennessee high school







Monkey Trial: Defense lawyer Clarence Darrow (left) put Prosecutor William Jennings Bryan (right) on the stand to question him about biblical miracles.



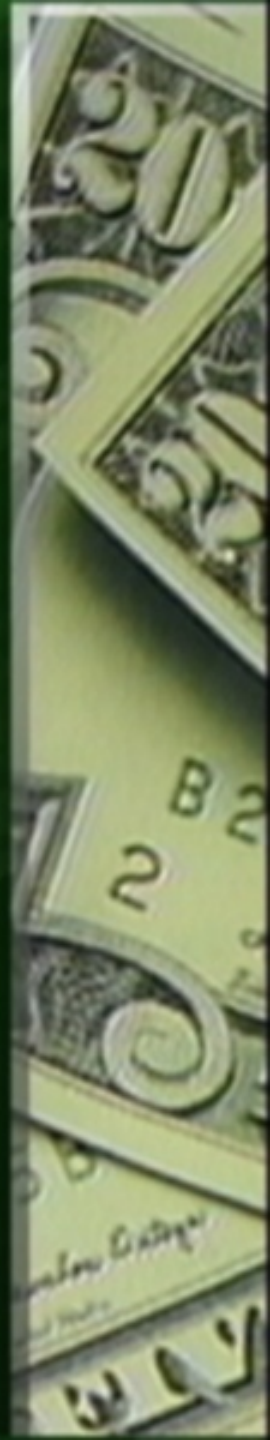
# **Harlem Renaissance**

**As African Americans moved north in the Great Migration, Harlem became a center for black culture in NYC.**

**Writers, musicians, painters, actors & scholars introduced black experiences & methods to American culture.**

**Black activists demanded equality & dignity, encouraging the growth of African American business & culture.**

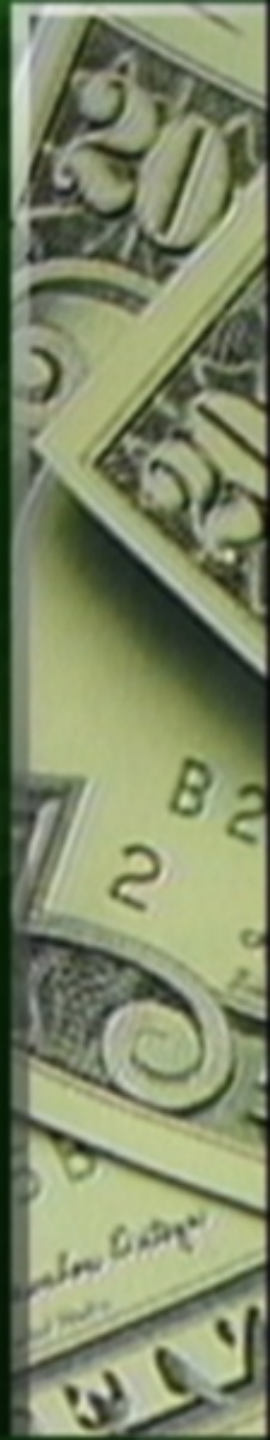
**Some of the greatest minds & artists of the period worked in Harlem to cultivate & celebrate black history, strength & culture.**







W. E. B. Du Bois, community leader during the Harlem Renaissance.

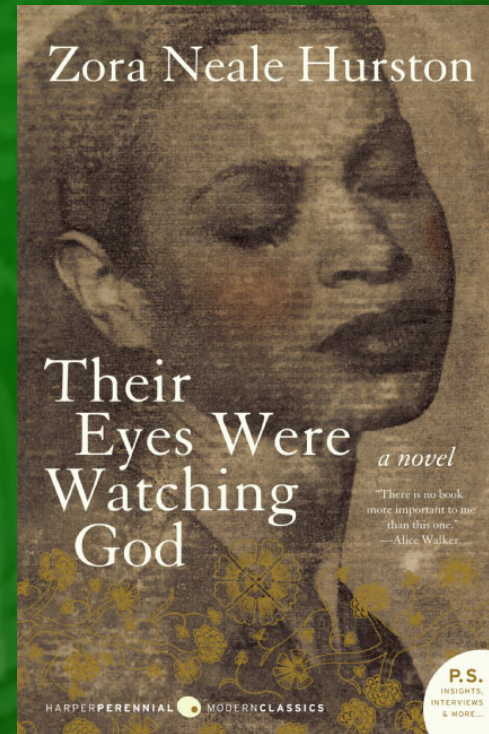




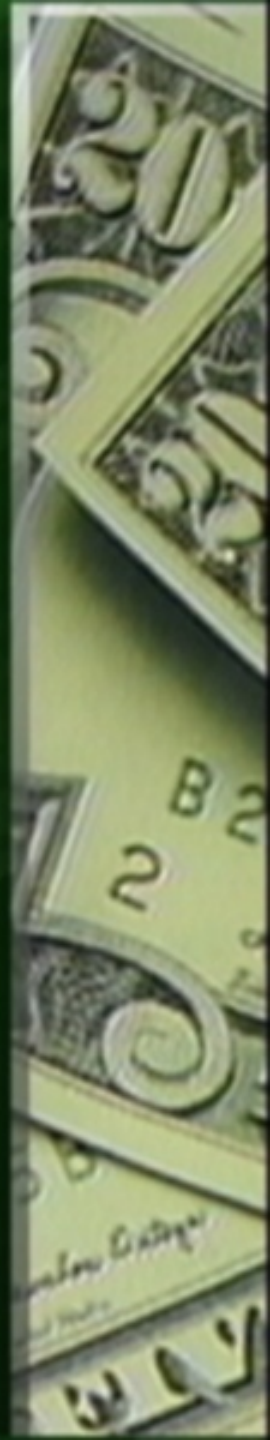


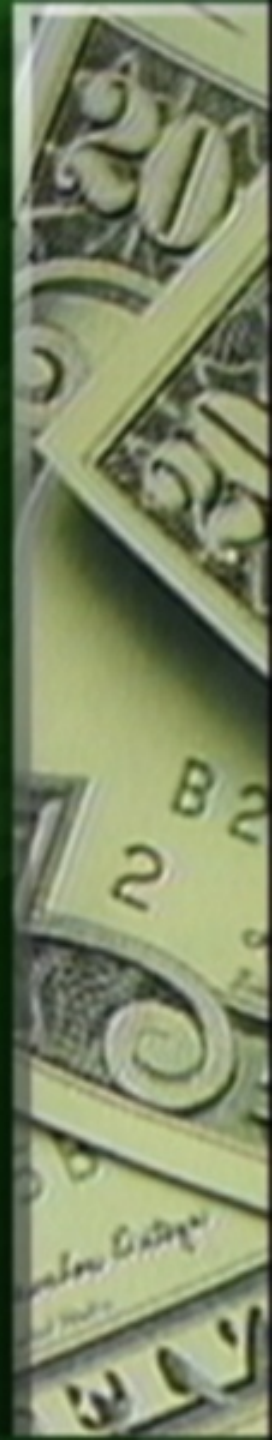
**Langston Hughes**, the best-known writer of the Harlem Renaissance, challenged traditional methods of poetry by writing in the rhythms of blues and jazz.





**Zora Neale Hurston**,  
anthropologist & author,  
documented black culture,  
traditions & folklore  
throughout the South.





**Marcus Garvey** founded the United Negro Improvement Association (UNIA) to promote the Harlem community & the success of African American economic interests. Garvey eventually lost hope that equality could be achieved and began a “Back to Africa” movement.





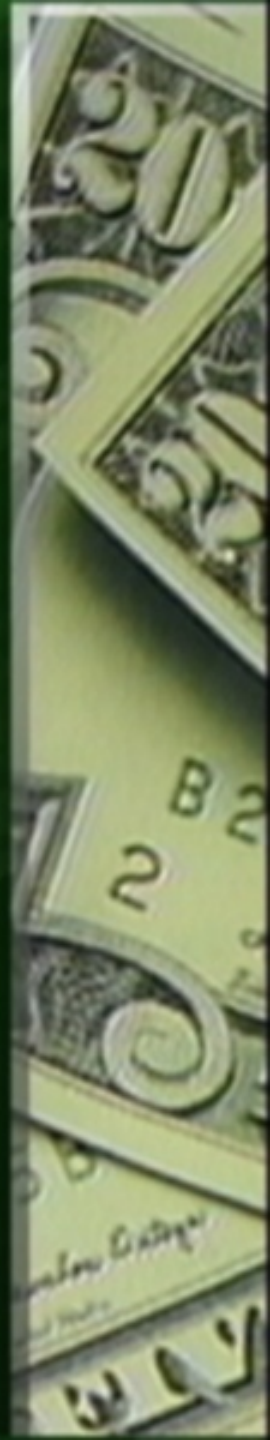
Marcus Garvey leading a black pride parade in Harlem.

# Women in Society

**Flappers shortened their skirts, cut their hair, and wanted to play and work just like men did.**



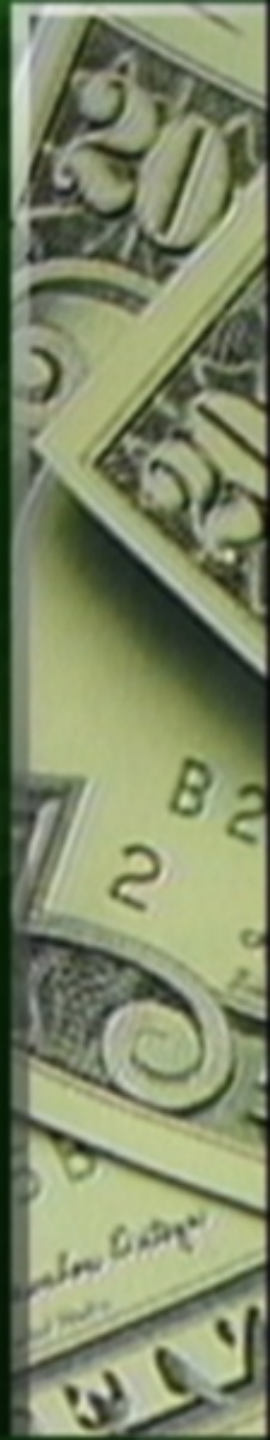
**Margaret Sanger began to promote the idea of birth control & options for women outside the family.**







Flappers flaunted traditional roles for women.



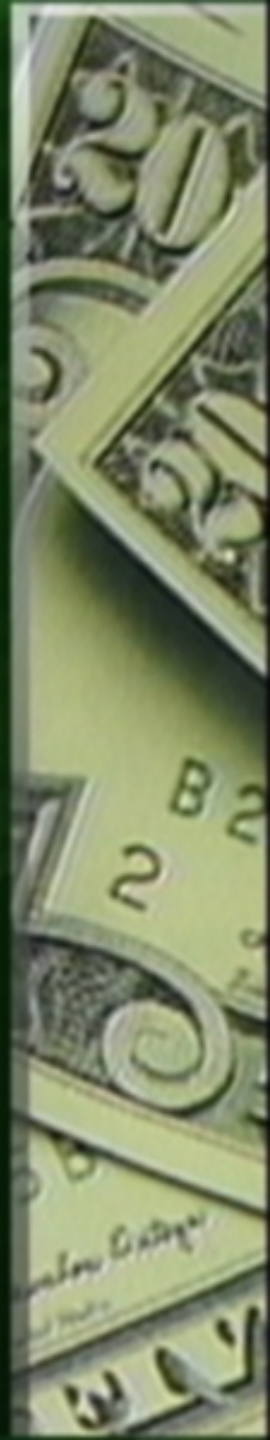


# Jazz

**African American musicians turned traditional music upside down & jazz spread like wildfire throughout city nightclubs.**

- ▣ **Syncopated (off-beat) rhythms & improvisation**
- ▣ **Louis Armstrong, Bessie Smith, Duke Ellington, Billie Holiday**

**Drawing large white audiences, jazz would change more than music by challenging stereotypes & segregation in northern cities.**







# **Ku Klux Klan**



**In 1915, the Klan was almost a thing of the past.**

**In reaction to the growing divide between traditional & modern values, Americans experienced a resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan.**

**By 1925, a new powerful KKK arose at the national level, targeting blacks, Catholics, Jews, “Reds,” foreigners, bootleggers & divorcees.**

**By 1930, the Klan had become discredited due to corruption and sex scandals.**

